NEW YORK 'HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR, AND EDITOR. SPECE N. W. CORNE A OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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THE DAILY 'ARRALD 2 cents per copy—37 per annum.
THE WEEK LY HERALD every Saturday, at the cents per copy, or 32 per annum; the European edition is per annum; to the four peans edition is per an autom, to any part of the Later peans and the compact of the Later peans of the control per annum; to any part of the Later peans to the control peans to the control peans to the manage remitted property of the manage remitted property of the manage remitted peans to the pean peans to the peans to the manage remitted peans to the manage remitted peans to the peans to t

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DVERTISEMENT'S renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-HUNCHBACK-To BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JOHN OVERY-ROSINA

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Trying if on

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Poor Gentleman AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Unche

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-BUCK-

EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-PANORAMA OF EUROPE

New York, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

To Advertisers.

The pressure of advertisements created by the demands of the spring trade, necessitates a greater stringency in our office regulations as to the latest period of their re-Of our present average of advertisements, ap proaching close to a thousand per day, the greater por tion does not reach us before a late hour of the evening For the future, if the pressure continues, we shall be ed to postpone to the following day the publica-9 P. M. By adhering to this rule our getting to press will be much facilitated, and our readers enabled to re selve their paper at an earlier hour of the morning.

The steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, has not yet arrived. The Pacific left this port on the 7th of February, and proceeded to sea the next day at 12 o'clock M., (8th,) during a snow storm, with the wind at northeast, and of course was and due when the Canada sailed from Liverpool. (17th). The steamer seen by the Canada on the 21st, in lat. 45, long. 27 deg. 35 min., was a three rousted steamer, and of course not the Pacific, as erroneously stated in a morning paper, but the Union, which sailed for Havre from this port on the 10th February, two days after the Pacific. The Pacific may have had very heavy weather to delay erpool. The latter is very probable, as, allowing her eleven days to get there-a short passage for winby the 24th, her appointed day of sailing.

Mr. Soulé has declined the invitation of the Cuban

Junta to a public demonstration in his honor. The seeps assigned for this course are set forth in the letter of Mr. De Goicouria, the delegate of the Junta to his constituents, published on the first page.

In the New York Senate on Thursday afternoo the discussion of the Temperance bill was renewed the question being to strike out from the first sec the clause which provides for punishing the mere keeping of hquor by unauthorized persons. The debate was very animated, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. A substitute for the bill was presented on behalf of the minority of the select committee. It allows liquor to be sold at hotels and refrectories, but only to guests at meal times; punishes summarily by imprisonment persons found intexicated ; prevents the manufacture of bad rum ; and permits the sale of pure alcohol, in quantities of not less than a gallon, for medical manufacturing and mechanical uses. Yesterday afternoon the subject was again brought up, but no action was taken upon the amendments. The bill incorporating the New Granada Steam and Conal Navigation Company was passed. The Ar sembly has been engaged for two days in getting fate a snarl and getting out of it, growing out of an improper ruling of the Speaker. There was considerable talk about the high-handed and tyraunical course of the majority, and about the minority setting the House at defiance, and stubbornly and wilfully trampling upon its rules; but the truth is the whole affair resulted from Mr. Speaker Little jobn's ignorance of pa liamentary rules on the one on the other. We give a full report of this piquant episode under the proper head. There is now fine opportunity for whige des rous of appointments as census takers, and they should hurry forward

The following is a list of the officers of the sloop of war Decatur, supposed to be lost:-

Rank.	Names.	Residence
Commander	Isnac S. Sterrett	Marvian !.
Lieutenante	Edward Middleton	S. Carolin
	Andrew J. Drake	N. Jersey.
	Aaron K. Hughes	New York.
Burgeen	Richard W. Jeffer y	Virginia.
Aseist Surgeon	John Y. Taylor	Delaware.
Purser	John J. Jones	Virginia.
Acting baster	Thomas J. Phelps	Maine.
Passed Midshipmen	Francis G. Pa'ins	Mass.
The first the transfer of the	George U. Morris	New York.
Midshipmen	Mars'll C. Campbell	Miss.
CANADA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	John G Mitchell	Mans.
	Henry Bright	
Cupper	R. M. Stocking	Mass.
	Joseph E. Miller	Deinware.
Sailmaker	Augustus A. Warren.	Maine.
Gen Honston k	ft Washington yest	arday ofto
moon for the But	h, bearing with his	numerou
mementos of his	recent tour northwa	d and eas
		SHE HOLD SHE

ward, presented by his admirers. The fire last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock was caused by the burning of a grocery store. No.

41 Vesey street. The fire at four o'clock yesterday morning was at the dwelling house of Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, 234 West Twentieth street. A trial of one of the new street sweeping ma. chines was made yesterday, and it proved quite

specesful as an experiment. An account of it, together with a description of the apparatus, and its menter of working, is given in another column. Hen. Mark W. Izard, Governor of Nebraska Ter

shory, arrived at Omaha City on the 20th ult. He was very cordially received, and would immediately enter upon his official duties.

Two elderly ladies, sisters of the late Abner Exceland, the widely known insidel preacher, were

etrociously murdered on Wednesday night, at their pesidence in South Gardiner, Mass. A Frenchman has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. Alfred Tyler, on trial at Syracuse during the past

seventeen days, charged with murdering his wife,

nas yesterday convicted by the jury.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury again applied for a room where they might act the public business without danger to their Sealth. It will be remembered that the death o one gentleman was attributed last fall to the damp. enwholesome condition of this Grat d Jury room; and we trust that the Recorder, who has promised to exert his influence with the proper authorities to in better accommodations, will be more successful than his predecessors.

Nothing very special was brought up in the Board of Councilmen last evening. A resolution to affow the Grand Jury to occupy the Council cham. Der during the month of March was laid over. A unication in answer to a resolution of the Board was received from Mayor Wood, by which it appeared that there have been thirty-eight police appointments, eleven re-appointments, and three amorals on the ground of intexication, since the last of January. The report of the Committee on | country, a howling desert though it be. The | tion is a proof of the contrary.

Wharves, Piers and Slipe, in favor of granting to the New York Branch Pilots the excinsive use of the slip at the foot of Jackson street, East river, was

adopted.

The Coroner's inquisitien in the case of Poole was continued yesterday, and a report of the evidence is published in to-day's paper. The investigation is to be of the most searching chara ter, and will probably occupy three or four days. It will farnish sted a true history of the "farey" -their broils, their habite, their conversation, their haunts, and we hope it will also include some account of Hall, Broadway House and Washington market Judge Stuart has taken the case in hand, and is gathering evidence of a nature that will tend to cri inste others than those arrested for being engaged in the conspiracy against the life of Poole. Morriss and Hyler, two Loted "bruisers," have been arrested he former as an accessory to the killing of Pools. Baker, the ex policeman, who is alleged to be the party who gave Poole his mortal wound, is at I at large. The Mayor, however, has at last offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his apprehension; and as his whereabouts must be known to his as sociates, there is every reason to believe that he will in a few days be in the costody of the au-

The fitty-right passengers by the Des Geneva ar permitted to land, the Mayor being satisfied that they are not convicts, but political refugees. The correspondence between the Consul-General of Sardinia and the Mayor upon the matter is given else

where. Dealers in cotton yesterday were waiting for later foreign news, due by the Pacific, and only 300 a 400 bales were sold, without any change in prices. Flour continued firm, with a fair amount of sales at full prices. Genesce white wheat sold in small lots at \$2 70, common white Canadian at \$2 03, and a small lot of Southern white at \$2 25. Corn sold freely for distilling and for export, at easier rates for mixed and common white-and yellow. Rye sold at \$1 37. Pork sold pretty freely, but closed with less animation. The high prices demanded by holders had a tendency at the close to chack sales. Coffee continued firm, though sales of Rio were limited. Fresh arrivals of Rio swelled the stock to about 11 000 bags. Sugars were tolerably active, with more doing in Cuba, at steady prices.

Pacific Railread Explorations-Report of the Secretary of War-Benton Quashed.

The "Report of the Secretary of War on the several Pacific Railroad Explorations," is before us. It is an interesting and instructive document; but for the present the pressure of the immediate news and business affairs of the day leaves no room in our columns for this report in full. It embraces a careful review of the capabilities and drawbacks of the following routes, from the actual surveys:-

FIRST-The extreme northern route, (Major Stevens'), between the 47th and 49th parallels of latitude, starting from St. Paul, in Minnesota territory, and striking the Pacific at Paget's Sound, or the mouth of the Columbia, in Oregon. This will require a road, allowing for ascent and descent, of 2,207 miles. Estimated cost, \$130,871,000. The impediments in this route are the mountains to be tunnelled, the numerous rivers to be bridged, the scarcity of timber, the coldness of the climate, and its proximity to the British possessions.

SECOND-Route of the forty-first parallel, (Mormon route,) commencing on the navigable waters of the Missouri, or on the Platte river and striking thence over the Plains to the South Pass, thence to the Great Salt Lake, thence across the Great Basin to the Sierra Nevada chain, thence over that chain, and down to the Sacramento river and down the same to Benicia just above San Francisco, on the same harbor Estimated distance from Council Bluffe to Be. nicia, 2,031 miles; estimated cost, \$116,095,000. Obstructions same as in the first route, including wider deserts and deeper and rougher monutain gorges.

THIRD-Route of the thirty eighth parallel more familiarly known as Benton's great Central route, pronounced utterly impracticable from its mountain obstructions. Estimated length from Westport to San Francisco, 2,080 miles. The Topographical Engineers gave up all estimates of the cost of a road by this route in absolute despair. Thus much for old Bullion and his buffalo trails, when reduced to scientific engineering.

FOURTH-Route of the thirty-fifth parallelator Rusk's route) - beginning Smith, in Arkansas, thence westward to Albuquerque on the Upper Rio Grande, thence across the Rocky Mountains and the Colarado of the West and great desert basin and its mountains, and the lower end of the Sierra Nevada chain to San Pedro, at the southern extremity of California, on the Pacific. This route is about as bad as Benton's, although the engineers think that 3,137 equated miles and \$169,210,265 might, perhaps, do the work.

FIFTH-Route near the thirty-second parallel, or the extreme southern route, via Texas, New Mexico, El Paso and the Gila to the Pacific. Estimated distance from Fulton in Arkansas, to San Pedro on the Pacific, 1.618 miles-equated length, allowing for ascents and descents, 2,239 miles. Estimated cost,

The advantages of this route are, that it is practically a third shorter than any of the others between the Mississippi and the Pacific -that it goes by the flank of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain, instead of going over or under them-that the route is over a region of elevated table lands requiring little or no grading-and that the soil is dry and free from snow from one end to the other except occasional light falls in New Mexico The drawbacks of this route are, that after leaving Arkansas it is a continuous desert to the Pacific, without timber and without water, except at an oasis here and there, at long distances apart. The Secretary of War proposes to supply water by artesian wells, and to transport the necessary timber from the two ends of the road to bridge over the desert:-

	Distance		Length of	Com-
120001	of	and	Level	parative
Routes.	Routes.	Descents.	Rautes.	Cort.
	Miles.	Feet.	Milet.	
atreme northe	rn. 1.864	18,100	2,207	\$180,781,000
formon	2 032	29,120	2,583	115,095,000
enton's	2,680	49,956	3,125	
Ubuquerque	1.892	48,812	2,816	169,210,265
streme coutbe		32,784	2,239	68,970,000

SUMMIT OF BIGHEST PASS. These are the results of careful scientific explorations, by highly accomplished engineers. of the several routes, from the extreme Northern to the extreme Southern route; and it is only necessary to consult one of the latest maps of

the United States to see at a glance that the

only really available route is that of the ex-

treme South, via El Paso and the Gadsdeo

estimated cost of a railroad (single track, we suppose) by this route, is, in round numbers, \$69,000,000, about half the estimate of the best of the other routes, to say nothing further of the saving of a thousand miles or so in the important matter of the distance to be traversed.

Upon the whole, this official report, the resume of authentic and reliable explorations, bears us out fully in all that we have said for the last ten years of the hideous and revolting sterility and desolation of all that vast region lying between the immediate valley of the Mississippi and that great mountain chain, the Sierra Nevada, which overlooks the Pacific, From the British boundary down to the boundary of Mexico, and far beyond, it is an Asiatic region of timberless steppes, volcanic mouatains and sandy deserts, very closely resembling the deserts of Arabia. Such is the Great Basin the only important oasis of which is occupied by the Mormons; such is the country between he Gila and the Pacific, and such is the Gadsden country.

We consider this report conclusive as the best route for a Pacific Railroad-it is the extreme Southern route. A glance on any respectable map of the United States, the several routes indicated, will satisfy the reader of this fact. The engineers of the army have only made it more clear and satisfactory from their actual surveys. The only remaining question, then, is the cost and the time required to build a railroad of two thousand miles long over an uninhabited desert, the workmen and their provisions, the timber and materials of all kinds, to be supplied frem the two extremities.

Benton's great central route is certainly done for, and well may it be pronounced impracticable, requiring as it does a tunnel at an elevation of 9,540 feet, and a hundred miles of his road at an elevation higher than the top of Mount St. Bernard. What will Benton say?

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY .- The Comptroller sent a message to the Aldermen on Thursday evening, in reference to the Staten Island ferry, the lease of which expires on the first of May next. The facts of the case are very simple. In June 1852, the city granted to Cornelius Vanderbilt a lease of the slip at the foot of Whitehall street, which has been used for some years for the Staten Island ferry. The Commodore had owned that ferry for years, and under his direction, it gave satisfaction to the public, and Staten Island improved rapidly. Some time since, he sold out his rights in the ferry, lease, boats, and so forth, to a company: which is now an applicant for a renewal of his lease. Since this company has been owner of the ferry, complaints have constantly arisen respecting the boats and general management; the chief grievances being the alleged anseaworthiness of the boats, the irregularity of the times of running, and the capricious disregard of the public comfort by the company and their employés. The best of the ferry boats is now lying up at Quarantine, while another boat, said to be over twenty years old, has taken her place: of course at some risk of serious accident. With one exception all the boats that have rnn this winter to the east side of the island have been old and liable to accident; a hole being sure to be knocked in their bows, or a crack in their boiler just at the time they were most wanted.

The company have paid no attention to the complaints that have been made on these subjects, believing that, as they were proprietors of the entire coast of the island from Quarautine to Townsend's dock, it would be impossible to form a rival company, and thus the public were at their mercy. This will probably be found to be near the truth when the lease comes to be sold. But the corporation will not lose sight of the fact that their power on this island is quite as great as that of the company on Staten Island; and that if the latter can crush out competition by refusing a landing place there, the City Council can make the property of the company valueless by acting with equal determination here. The people of Staten Island could better afford to undergo some inconvenience for a few days, or even to travel a mile afford to pay their debts to Commodore Vanderbilt without running boats.

What is wanted are good substantial boats, running at regular bours, and as late as possible at night and decent ferry houses for the reception of human creatures, not pigs. These can easily be secured by the lease, and as the profits of the ferry are understood to be over \$60,000 a year, the company can hardly complain of being placed on the same footing as the other ferry companies.

THE MAYOR AND HIS REFORMS .- The last sensible act of Mayor Wood was his action at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigratioh on Wednesday last. There can be no ques tion that the wrongs endured by emigrants and inflicted by the runners and other vagabonds often with the connivance of the ship owners and consignees exceed anything of which the public has any idea. When an emigrant lands here with a trifle of money in his pocket, it is next to a miracle if he escapes robbery. He is assailed by these sharks before he leaves the ship. They follow him on shore, lead him to lodgings, eat with him, drink with him, sleep with him, never leave him till he is plundered. This is not the case in one instance out of ten, but in nine. Rarely even does the tenth escape. Then think of the women. Think of the poor creatures, widows, and young girls who come here from Ireland and Germany to join their friends and who, as a matter of course, miss them on arrival and fall into the hands of the villains, one or two of whom have recently been brought before the courts. Here, and no where else, need be sought the source from which our dens of infamy are replenished.

Yet when these matters were brought up be fore the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, Commissioner Purdy coolly replies that "insuperable obstacles" prevent reform. There are no such things, Mr. Purdy, as in uperable ob stacles to a man who intends to do his duty. No insuperable obstacles prevent the police from cruising through the vile lodging houses in this city, and slong the shores in the vicinity of the Quarantine bospital; nothing in the world to prevent the arrest of a few dozen of the wretches who live by plundering and debauching immigrants, but only the will to do. That is a matter which rests with the commissioners.

More thanks are due to Mayor Wood for the stirring speech be made on this subject. A short while ago, there appeared to be great danger that Mayor Wood would be rained by the fuse that was made about him, and the foolish way in which he was besiavered with praise. L ! us hope that his action in reference to immigra-

THE OPERATIO WAR -- OUT correspondence from the seat of war at the Academy grows more interesting every day. Yesterday we laid before our readers two letters coataining valuable information, and to-day we print two more. Mr. Allegri, the scene painter, lays down the brush, and takes up the pen. He, on the part of the artists, indignantly decline Ole Bull's offer to play for the coming benefit. It is not Mr. Roll's violin that the artists want but his money. The artists are very indignant with Mr. Bull, it appears.

Following this spirited bulletin from field

marshal Allegri, commander-in-chief of the rebels, we have a communication from the late treasurer of the Academy, giving facts and figures, in answer to the HERALD queries, What became of all the money?" "Where are the proceeds?" "Where are the funds gone to?" Mr. Bull says, in answer to these pertinent questions, that he does not know any thing about the matter. This is a remarkable state of things when the manager of a concern like the Academy Opera does not know what has become of the money received for tickets. Mr. Bull appears to be in a very vague and misty state of mind as regards the whole matter. He says he intends to give a statement of facts. When? He says he has made arrangements to pay the bills-the artists inquire when? where? how? Decidedly Mr. Bull should be more distinct and particular in his statements. Another grievance :- What is to become of the thousand dollar prize offered for the best Native American Opera? There are, we hear, some twenty or thirty composers, each of whom was sure of getting Mr. Bull's check for the amount of the prize, and who have wasted a great deal of time and spoiled a great deal of music paper in his service. Some of the Operas must be nearly finished. What will Mr. Bull do for the com posers?

But all this Opera correspondence is vague and unsatisfactory. The public, like the practical M. P. in "Hard Times," want facts. We have a ked for them in vain. There is Mr. Watson, who sent us a letter yesterday -he insinuates that he knows all about the matter, and that it is very amusing. Now, if Mr. Watson has got a good thing, he should not be so selfish as to enjoy it alone. Why don't he give this strange eventful history to the public, instead of being so uncomfortably mysterious about it? We believe that the Opera never can succeed here until the artists abate their exorbitant demands for salary.

We gave yesterday an authorized statement of the salaries of the principal artists. It seems that one lady received eight hundred dollars per month-nearly ten thousand dollars per annum-more than we pay to the Secretary of State, or Judge of the Supreme Court, or Minister Plenipotentiary, or the Go vernor of the State of New York. And all this money is paid to a young woman in consideration of her looking as pretty as possible and singing a few songs, when she is not prevented by indisposition or by the negligence of the chief of the orchestra, who wounds her tender heart by not getting her music ready in time. The other salaries are proportionally high. It is obvious that such expenses would ruin Crossus himself, in case he was rath enough to undertake the management of the Academy.

While our Italian and Norwegian friends are thus out or tune, we see that an attempt is to be made to establish the German Opera at Niblo's, to commence next week. We have a large and respectable German resident population here, probably numbering nearly a hundred thousand, and there is a sort of Tuetonic sristocracy-a very quiet and well behaved aristocracy it is-an aristocracy of the right kind. They will support the Opera, for music is a pet study with all Germans, and we should not be surprised if the German Opera became a permanent institution, thus beating the Italians out of the field.

THE DEATH OF BULL POOLE .- Much noise ! being made about the murder of this noted character, and in one sense it is an event of some importance. Bill Poole was one of a class the rose into note years ago when the fashion began of packing the primary elections and selling the nominations. He and others by their superior physical strength and pugilistic ability, completely excluded honest, respectable men from these assemblies and for years and years were in the habit of selling every nomination to the highest bidder. In fact these men lived on what they made in this way, were regularly employed to fight by one party or the other at every election, and were sometimes even sent off special into the country to manage a canvass or bully a convention. When the Knew Nothing revolution broke out, and honest men began once more to rise up against this system of blackguardism and pugilism, the fighters were thrown out of employment. For some time we have heard less and less of them; then we heard they were fighting among themselves as soldiers usually do when they are disbanded; and now we hear that Bill Poole is shot dead in a beastly affray at a drinking house in Broadway. A fit end to such a career! and deeply. deeply ought we to be thankful to the Know Nothings that the unfortunate man who is dead and the wretches who killed him are not still banded together to disgrace this city by controlling its elections.

Kossum's Letters.-The character of the Hungarian refugee is developing at last. When he first came to this country, and all the world went mad about him, we saw he was a humbug, a sert of Hungarian Barpum, and said so, to the ineffable disgust of the enthusiastic young ladies in and out of breeches who flocked to hear his broken English. It seems, however, that we were right; for no man who was not a humbug won'd write the letters he is doing to all sorts of people in this country, with a quiet hint to print them in some newspaper. A man may want an advertisement; pill-dealers and cornextractors always do; but it is a little too much of a good thing to see this fellow, whom we received in such magnificent style, and sent away to Europe under an alias, with a hundred thousand dollars in his pocket, advertising himself by abusing the United States, the government, and the people. As to his prophecies with regard to European affairs and the war in the Crimea, why there is not a man of sense in this country who has not been saying the same things for weeks. All of Kossuth's prophecies may be found in the file of the HERALD for the past twelve months. Unless the Hungarian chief have something more important or more orig nal to tell us, his writing letters with great parade and display will only seem another evide ce of his weakness, vanity and wish to de-

THE MAINE LAW is pretty sure of passing. The Governor, Mr. Clark, drew the act of last session himself; but it is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor and a few others who only discovered that they were strong temperance men during the late canvass, are ready to oppose it unless it be shorn of its most objectionable features. As Governor Clark is under the lieutenant's thumb, it is to be supposed that he will give up his point, and the bill be carried without the sections authorizing searches. Let nobody complain. It must come; the experiment must be tried; and let us all prepare for it cheerfully. Every two or three generations mankind forget the lessons taught by history and requires them to be specially and freshly taught for its benefit. Fifty times has the folly of sumptuary laws been proved; but not in our day; and now we are going to try the experiment with the Maine law. When we are fully satisfied we shall repeal it, and there will be no more sumptuary laws for another quarter or half a century.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.—The Mayor of this city has given notice that if the new police bill before the Legislature is passed into a law he will throw up his commission, and he will be justified in doing so. The efficiency of our city government has been sufficiently crippled already by these misapplied notions of popular reform, and if the powers of the Mayor be further reduced, even Fernando Wood may hang up his fiddle. Our new charter has proved a deplorable piece of mockery, and it only needs a few additional amendments, like the new police bill, to turn over the corporation, bag and baggage, into the hands of the pugilists at our primary elections. What we want is a new charter, somewhat upon the system of the federal government, placing all the legislative power in the two Councils, and the supreme executive power over all departments in the bands of the Mayor. With such a charter, in the hands of such a man as Mayor Wood, we might count upon a safe and efficient government, and an unsatisfactory man could be removed. We should like to know whether the election rowdies of Tammany Hall or the Broadway House are at the head of this new

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Latest from the State Capital.

LIVELY QUARREL BETWEEN THE MINORTY AND THE SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY—A COMEDY AND A FARCE— NO CONFIRMATIONS THT—A BECESS AND A BENDER, ETC. ALBANY, Morch 9, 1855. The exciting scenes exhibited in the House of Assem

bly yesterday, it is feared, will prevent a fraternity o feeling among the honorable members of that body during the remainder of the session. Transaction occ a character which highly incensed the minority, who pled upon to such an extent as to forbid any future re r the majority than the rules of the House, der and decorum demand. The difficulty originated with the Census bill. We have previously stated in the BERALD that a bill was drawn by the Secretary of State House and adopted without any opposition. All men, all parties, all politicians agreed that it was a bill as nearly faultless as could well be drawn. Mr. Leavenworth the author of it, being a high minded public officer, put nothing in the bill of a character approaching at all to paliry political advantage. He placed in it a power to give the local authorities of cities, villages and towns throughout the State the selection of the marshals in their localities, to take the census. So it passed the House. Between that period and its consideration is the Senate, the politicians discovered that they might do a party service, and, in committee, Senator Dic offered an amendment, taking the power of those appointments from such local authorities and conferring it upon a single man in the city of Albany. This political movement created much discussion in the Senate; and after a spirited contest for many days, the amountment was finally adopted in committee by a very small majority. When the bill was read a third time, several whige Senators, whose consciences would not allow them to inflict such flagrant injustice on the people, wert not found in their seats, and strange to say, the vote obtained for it was just sufficient to secure its passage through the Senate.

The bill thus materially amended was returned to the House, and lay quietly in possession of the clerk. Late in the afterparent yesterday, the bill was announced from the Senate with amendments. Several members inquired what those amendments were. They were substantially stated. The Speaker cesided that no amendment or no discussion could be had upon the bill, but that the House must vote directly upon the Senate's amendments. This ruling of the Speaker was considered unfair by the mirority, meny of whom contended that they had a prefect right to discuss the bill as amended, while others Cectared themselves incompetent to you, offered an amendment, taking the power of those ap

when called so suddenly, upon an amonded bill, without having any specific knowledge of its contents. The Speaker's decision was sustained by the House, and the roll of members called. When the name of Mr. Headley, of Orange, was called, the arross and asked the House to excuse him from voting, as he could not conscientionally vote achieve way, as no opportunity had been given in mit o ascertain what the particulars of the amount on the House in fercing lunt to vote upon a question concerning which he was enturely ignorant, was a ecercion which deprived a momber of his rights upon the floor. A resolution was cent up to the chair, declaring Joel T Headley guilty of contempt of the House in the trunwis he had made Mr. B had previous y retired from the floor. Mr Blackhord, Mr. Baker, Mr. Fitch, and others who felt maulted, made speeches in substaining the resolution. The friends of Mr. House, Mr. Fitch, and others who felt maulted, made speeches in substaining the resolution. The friends of Mr. Housely did not justify the running which were considerable of the majority of the Mr. H. had no dolles als intention of committee. But he member were considerable and the majority that Mr. H. had no dolles als intention of committee. But he member were made to disjourn over until morning, but all were unmaking. The previous question, that remarkably convenient in the previous question, that remarkably convenient in the previous question, that remarkably convenient had been committed. But he member were made to adjourn over until morning, but all were unmaking. He was adopted. By this time he had returned to his sast, apparently much affected. Permusion was given him to speak. He arose, and very feelingly remarked, that it was very fear from his intention to often any contempt to the House to excuse him the hands of a casjerity, the resolution when the had been contempt to the House in the slightest degree. He sat conve, and perfect alence prevailed for an inatuat, when Mr. Headley would meet in the own had been the remarks

A resolution was then adopted discharging him from ontempt, with upan mity.

Mr. Petty's case then came up—he had refused also

to vote on the Census bill. Mr. Baker moved to place him in contempt. The whole morning session was occupied. Mr. Petty made a statement similar te Mr. Badeley's. The vote of contempt was adopted, and immediately thereafter he was also released. Thus ended these proceedings—beginning in sincerity and ending in a farce. The ruling of the Speaker, which created all the difficulty, is not approved by several gentlemen of parliamentary experience.

difficulty, is not approved by several gentlemen of par-liamentary experience.

The secret executive session held to-day did not pro-duce much interest. It was at first supposed that the Health Officer was to be confirmed, but there is nothing outside which will justify the belief. The name of Mr. St. John, as Bank Superintendent, remains in the execu-tive chamber.

Both houses take a recess for a week, to-morrow more-

From Washington.

SANTA ANNA'S PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT—THE KINNEY EXPEDITION—THE NEUTRALITY LAWS—JEPP.
DAVIS NOT A BRIGADIER, ETC. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1855. Advices from Mexico to February 19 represent Santa Anna as daily losing and Alvarez gaining ground. It

s said that Santa Anna holds several steam receive him on the approach of the revolutionists received from the United States out of the country together with all his valuables, and has sold the thre millions yet to be paid to Mexico by the United States. Some charge in the management of the Kinney expedition has been made, but its destiny is the same as be fore, and Col. Kinney will soon leave for Central America.

Among the important measures introduced at the close of the Thirty-third Congress was a bill to repeal the neutrali y laws by Senator Brown of Mississippi. He proposed to repeal such sections of the law as re-strained our citizens from giving "aid and comfort" to

Ex-Governor Brown says the Spaniards in Cuba have insulted our flag, imprisoned our people, searched our ships, pillaged our mails, and jet the government has

not moved. Under these circumstances he is for "letting slip the dogs of war" in the shape of fillbus-The rumor that Jeff. Davis will presently or ultimately receive the appointment of Brigadier General of the new regiments is untrue.

The Texas Debt Bill. BALTIMORE, March 9, 1855

The New Orleans papers of Saturday last, received here this morning, contain Texas dates to the 28th ult. The Galveston News had received intelligence of the passage by Congress of the Texas debt bill, and expresses a decided opinion that the bill will be accepted by Texas by almost a unanimous vote.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, (N. J.) March 9, 1855.

The bank question slept quietly to day. The friends of special charters are rather discouraged. There is talk of offering to accept the amendment of making stockholders liable, insisted upon in the House. Nothing definite, however, has been agreed upon.

The Mount Holly Bank charter expires in April, and

that of the Cumberland Bank in February next. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to repeal the.

General Banking law.

The Air Line Railroad bill was again discussed and

postponed to Thursday. Both houses have adjourned till Monday atternoon.

From Boston.

TWO LADIES MURDERED—DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE
—LOSS OF A FISHING SCHOONER, ETJ.

Boston, March 9, 1855. At South Gardiner, Worcester county, on Wednesday night, two elderly ladies, sisters of the late Abner Knee-

land, an infidel, were murdered in the house where they lived alone, as is supposed by persons who were after money. From the appearance of their heads they had been beaten with clubs and stones until life was extinct. The house was then completely ransacked. A vagrant Frenchman has been arrested on suspicion of having ommitted the deed. Rev. Frederick T. Gray, pastor of the Bulfach street church, Unitarian, died this morning. His disease

was cancer in the stomach. A bridge near the Winooski river, on the Vermont Con

tral Railroad, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$10,000. Insured. A schooner called the Flash, left Newburyport this

morning, on a fishing cruise, and went ashore on Plum when the captain, named Follansbee, was The Railroad Suspension Bridge at Ningara,

NIAGARA, March 9, 1855.

The locomotive Pluto, with a passenger car attached has just crossed and recrossed the suspension beidge The car was filled to overflowing with invited guests rom Hamilton and other places, who had come down in a special train-among them C J. Bridge and Mr. Manning, (directors of the Great Western Railway,) J. Movius, (general agent,) and several prominent citizens of Hamilton. The bridge is very substantial and steady, sinking less than three moches at the middle as the train passed over. It is estimated that the structure is capable of sustaining a weight of 12,000 tons. It was built under the direction of John E. Nobeling, chief en gineer, but is not yet completed so as to connect with the track on the American side A great number of spectators were present, and appeared highly grat fled with the success of the experiment.

From Philadelphia.

THE FIDNAFPING CASE—THE JAMESTOWN.
PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1855. The man Warwick, charged with sidnapping a female habeas corpus, no one appearing to sustain the charge. Commodore Stewart has received an official notice from Naval Constructor Hartt that, after a careful examina tion of the Jamestown, he finds her fully seaworthy and fit for a three years' cruise. The report to the contrary srose from an anonymous letter.

Another Conviction for Wife Murder.

SYRACUSE, March 9, 1855.
The jury in the case of Alfred Tyler, on the charge of the murder of his wife, which has been on the trial for the last seventeen days, after being out about five hours, returned with a verdict of "Guilty." He will be sen tences to-morrow merning

Railroad Loan Bills in Maine.

BANGOR, March 9, 1855. Both of our railroad bills were accepted to day by the following vote:—Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad loan, yeas, 1,380; nays, 80. Penobscot and Up River loan, yeas, 1,240; pays, 200.

OGDENSBURG, March 9, 1859. Two persons in this city, formerly stage drivers, have been committed by the United States Commissioner, in default of \$2,000 ball in each case, on a charge of robbing the mail.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Our money market continues easy at previous rates.
Stocks steady at the following quotations:—Reading railroad 38%: Morris Canal 14%; Long Island Railroad 16%; Pennsylvania Railroad 48%; Pennsylvania State 5°8 88%. There were sales of 4,000 bales of cotion to-day. Fair

The cetten market closed to-day at an advance on the week of %c a &c. The sales of the week have been 3,600 bales, and the receipts of the rame period 12,600 bales. Stock on hand, exclusive of that on ab pourd, 23,500. The receipts of free during the week have been 2 250 tierces, and the stock now on hand is 2.750 tierces. Proce show an advance of %c. per 10., the quotations being 4c. a 4%c.

Marine Affairs. LOSS OF THE BARR NANCY TREAT -The schooner Sarah

Maria, Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday morning from Havena, reports: - February 1, on the outware passage, lat. 20 11, lon. 74 40, fell in with the bark Nancy Treat, of Frankfort, waterlogged and abandoned. She had nearly all sail set. Some were blown away and split, sud the rudder gone. Fell in with her in the morning, but the sea being so rough could not beard her until 2 P. M., when we succeeded in getting on board, after getting two men hurt, and Capt. Jones overboard. Found her two men hurt, and Capt. Jones overboard. Found her long boat on deck, the smaller ones gone, and the datio stripped of all valuables. There was a quantity of new sails, rigging and stores on board, but could not got say, on account of the rough sea. [The N. T. sailed from Cardenas on the 18th of January for Cork. Size was a good A I vessel, of 290 tons, buttle at Frankfort, Me., in 1848, and walued at about \$10,000. Fixe even doubtless left in the missing brats, and have probably been picked up by some passing vessel.]

Police Intelligence. CHARGE OF PALSE PHETENCES.

James De Young was arrested yesterday, by Sergeant Mansfield, of the lower police court, charged with having obtained a let of oils, paints and variables, valued at \$50. the property of George W. Hoper, sign pointer, extend of Ercodway and Cedar street, under false preteness any fraudulent representations. The account was rought store Justice Composity, at the Tennis, who had blue to ball in the annu of \$1,000 to answer too charge preferred against him.